

HOW CANAL ROUTES COMPARE

PROF. JOHNSON SUMS UP FOR PANAMA AND NIAGARA.

The Panama Route Shorter, Less Expensive and Cheaper to Maintain—These Are Title Explained—There Are Two Volcanoes on Nicaragua Route.

Emory R. Johnson, professor of transportation and commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, lectured yesterday morning at the Packard School, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, on the "Commercial Engineering and Political Aspects of the Isthmian Canal." The lecture was illustrated with stereoscopic views.

Among other things, Prof. Johnson said: "The commission appointed by President McKinley was directed to examine and recommend a route for a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. We proceeded to Central America, examined both the Nicaragua and Panama routes, and reported in favor of the Nicaragua route, because the property of the Panama Canal could not be bought at what we considered a reasonable figure. This company originally asked for what it possessed in the way of that route was considered almost. When the stockholders decided to take \$100,000,000 we made another report recommending the Panama route.

"Briefly, this is what has been done, and the President has been empowered to arrange for the building of the canal. Let us now consider the two routes. On a commercial standpoint the Panama route is the better, because, generally speaking, it is the shorter. From New York to San Francisco, the Nicaragua route is 978 miles shorter than the Panama route, and 200 miles shorter from New Orleans to San Francisco. From either of those cities, to the west coast of South America, however, the Panama route is shorter. But the navigation of the Nicaragua route at night would be difficult, on account of its tortuous course, and it might be impossible. Therefore, when we take into consideration the time the ships would lose in laying up for the night, the Panama route must be regarded as considerably shorter. It has been determined that it will take twelve hours to pass through the Panama Canal and thirty-three to pass through the Nicaragua.

"From the engineering standpoint, the Panama route offers great difficulty on account of the dam that will have to be built in the San Juan River, which is the most serious engineering problem of the whole work, but it can be and will be surmounted. It will cost \$3,000,000 less to build the Panama Canal than it would to build the Nicaragua Canal. This is not, to be sure, a large difference, not enough to influence any one in selecting one route or the other, but it had to be taken into account and then the cost of maintenance had to be considered. It will cost about \$20,000 a year to maintain the Panama Canal. It would cost \$3,500,000 to maintain the Nicaragua Canal.

"The advocates of the Nicaragua route raised the question of property, in which the Panama Canal Company could give to the Panama Canal Company, which is the property of the Panama Canal Company, and a receiver was appointed. Then a new Panama Canal Company was formed and bought of the receiver the assets of the old company. The receiver laid the power to sell. The new company had the power to acquire. The receiver of the old company could and did give to the new company a good title to the property of the old company, and for that he gave \$5,000,000 when we are satisfied with the title.

"But beside the property of the Panama Canal Company we acquire a strip of land six miles wide, and this must be granted by concession from the Colombian Government. We do not want this strip of land to enable us to build the canal, but we do want it for the purpose of keeping the canal territory healthy. We want this land so that we may police it and see to it that unsanitary conditions do not prevail along the canal. It would be better if the strip were ten miles wide, but a six-mile strip will do. It is to acquire this that we must have land in concession from the Colombian Government about which we have lately heard so much.

"As to the healthiness of the two routes, it is about a stand-off. There has been much discussion about earthquakes and volcanoes in Panama and Nicaragua. The two words have been confused. No shakings of the earth have been felt recently in either country. There are no volcanoes in Panama. There are two in Nicaragua, one of which has recently shown signs of activity. Therefore, so far as volcanoes go, the Panama route has considerably the best of it.

FREE CHURCHES CAMPAIGN.

Disestablishment of the Church of England Their Aim.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Liberation Society, which asserts that it effected the discontinuance of Parliamentary grants for religious purposes in the United Kingdom, the abolition of church rates, the admission of Jews to Parliament, the abolition of ecclesiastical tests in universities, and the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in Ireland, is now giving its efforts for another strenuous campaign for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England.

The forces that are to be marshalled by the Liberation Society include all the free churches now organized in the form of the National Free Church Council, a "united and righteous minded liberal party." There is to be a campaign fund, "to which," in the words of the secretary, "we are appealing the citizens of the United States, in their devotion to the august principle of religious equality, may make contributions."

The society is contemplating the sending of a lecturer to the United States who will collect funds. Before Christmas a great conference is to be held in London to initiate a vigorous campaign, the first step of which is to oust the present British Government from office by defeating the Education bill, which, again, to quote the secretary, "would practically have over all education to ecclesiastical with their faces turned toward Rome."

ELECTRICITY AIDS PLANTS.

Quicker Growth Shown in the Experiments by Dr. Lemstrom.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Dr. Lemstrom of Helsingfors University, has been experimenting on the effect of an electrical discharge on the growth of plants. Four seeds of barley, wheat and rye were sown in pots, the plants being connected electrically with the ground. Above the pots was suspended an insulated network of wire with a number of points of a Holtz machine connected that in some of the pots the electric current passed from the metal work to the earth, while in others it passed in the reverse direction.

For five hours daily electricity was caused to pass through the soil, which was kept damp. After eight weeks the height of the plants affected by the electric current was found to be 40 per cent. greater than those to which no current had been applied. Experiments with other plants show the same results, but in different proportions.

REBUKES KING LEOPOLD.

Emperor Francis Joseph Invites Princess Stephanie to Visit Him.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Unusual publicity has been given in Vienna to the fact that Emperor Francis Joseph sent a special invitation to Princess Stephanie to visit him. The princess is now in London, and when she returns from England, this is regarded as an intentional mark of the Emperor's disapproval of King Leopold's treatment of his daughter Stephanie on the occasion of her mother's death—treatment which aroused the anger of the whole of Europe against the King whose reputation is already the most unsavory of all the European royal families.

It is well known that Emperor Francis Joseph is deeply attached to the Princess Stephanie. He never ceased to regard her as his daughter-in-law and expected that every one else in the empire would treat her accordingly. He tried, unsuccessfully, to effect a reconciliation between the Princess and King Leopold when the latter divorced her, and he, himself, did not put any obstacles in the way of her marriage to Count Lonyay.

The Emperor, in fact, has always been in favor of marriages of the heart, and was evidenced by his consent to the morganatic marriage of the heir to the throne, Prince Franz Ferdinand, to the Countess Chotek, whom he created a Princess of Hohenberg, and himself witnessed the marriage of his granddaughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, the daughter of Princess Stephanie, to the man of her choice, Prince Windischgratz.

ZOLA'S FUNERAL TO-DAY.

Orations Will Be Delivered in Montmartre Cemetery.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The only religious touch at Zola's funeral to-morrow will be the accidental presence of a statue of the Virgin and Child in the vestibule of the house, where it has stood for a long time facing the statue of a female antique. Zola's coffin will be placed on trestles in this vestibule and will be covered with a pall strewn with silver stars. Only the intimate friends of the late author will be allowed to enter the house.

When the cemetery is reached the coffin will be placed on trestles in Montmartre Place, where the funeral orations will be delivered. Then the various delegations will defile before the body, which afterward will be placed in a temporary vault in Montmartre cemetery prior to its final interment in a vault which has been purchased next to the tomb of Frederick Lemaître. Only the family and nearest mourners will be present. The principal mourners will be M. Albert Laborde, representing the family, and MM. Georges Loiseau, Desmoulines, Durat and Dr. Larat. The pallbearers will be MM. Octave Mirbeau, Bruaneau, Charpentier, Fosquelle and Dreat, secretary of the Labor Bureau.

The question of accord military honors is still undecided, though the Temps says that they will be performed before Zola's house. Gen. Perrin has sent a reply to the letter he received from Count Boni de Castellane in regard to the story that the General shook hands with ex-capt. Dreyfus at Zola's house. The General says: "You alone took seriously the statement that I shook hands with Dreyfus when we met at M. Zola's house."

Count Boni de Castellane has written a gushing letter in reply to this, in which he tenders his congratulations to the General, and adds: "I expected nothing else but a complete denial from a French officer."

EARLY WINTER IN ENGLAND.

Prophets Say It Will Be the Most Severe in Fifty Years.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—After an Arctic summer the United Kingdom has already started on its winter. The average temperature at this time of the year is about 62 degrees. Yesterday for a brief period it reached 45 in London, and then fell to 40 and 35, frost being reported at different places. Today it was no better, and the weather prophets are gloomy.

RUSSIA SUSPECTED.

Powers Anxious Over the Situation in the Balkans.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The situation in the Balkans and the near East generally continues to give uneasiness to political circles in Europe. The rising in Macedonia has undoubtedly attained grave proportions and it is believed that the facts are being largely suppressed.

Russia, as usual in all Turkish-Balkan complications, is the chief object of suspicion of Western Europe and a great variety of guesses respecting her designs are current. Special agents of the principal Powers have been sent to the disturbed region. The celebration of the anniversary of the "Ship of Fate," which was an imposing affair, did not develop any features tending to disclose the design of the plotters.

\$20,000 Political Suit in Texas.

CARROLL, TEX., Oct. 4.—John Lawrence, operator of the United States military base at this place, has this morning filed in the District Court here for \$20,000 damages against Col. A. L. Lyon, of Sherman, chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee. Mr. Lawrence alleges that Mr. Lyon induced that he support the Republican ticket, which was his intention, and did not develop any features tending to disclose the design of the plotters.

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THE POTTER-CLARK WEDDING

CEREMONY IN CHRIST CHURCH, COOPERSTOWN.

No One Except the Guests Allowed Inside the Church Yard. The Interior of the Edifice Elaborately Decorated With Rare Flowers, Palms and Ferns.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 4.—At ten today Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark and the Rev. Henry Godman Potter were married in Christ Episcopal Church here. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Mercer Grosvenor, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Lord. For fifteen minutes before the appointed hour for the ceremony a continual stream of carriages conveyed the guests to the church. No one except the guests was allowed inside the church-yard. Uniformed guards were posted at the gates and in other places around the church.

Promptly at 12 o'clock a carriage rolled out of the Clark grounds, almost opposite the church, and white ribbons on whip and harness betokened the carriage of the bride. There was a hush as the carriage approached the church and the bride and her maid of honor, Miss Mary Cluff, and Mrs. F. D. Woods of Philadelphia alighted. The procession formed quickly in the vestibule and at the first strains of the familiar march from Lehmann in the bridal party entered the church. The ushers were Edward Severin Clark, Frederick Ambrose Clark, Stephen Carlton Clark, Waldo C. Johnston and Sutherland G. Irving. The bride entered on the arm of her second son, Lieut. Robert Sterling Clark, who gave her away.

The bridal gown was of white satin crepe de chine, trimmed with point applique lace and carried a shower bouquet of lilacs of the valley. At the church the bridal party was met by the Rev. Dr. William Mercer Grosvenor, rector of the church of the Incarnation, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Lord, and the Bishop and his best man, the Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, formerly of Grace Church, New York. The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor read the ceremony and the Rev. Dr. Lord pronounced the benediction.

Following the ceremony the following musical program was rendered: The regular organist, Ernest E. Leight, "Wedding Prelude." Sir George J. Elvey, as played in St. George's chapel, Windsor, at the wedding of his daughter, the Duchess of Albany, "Gavotte" from Missions Thomas, "Festive Prelude." Leight, "Piano Song of Hope." Bariste, and an offertory by E. Bar. Wey.

After the ceremony the Bishop and his wife were driven to Farmleigh, where the wedding breakfast was served. Less than twenty-five guests were present, and the breakfast was served by the regular chef of Farmleigh. The reception was devoted to informality.

The Bishop and his bride left Cooperstown on a special car to the regular 3.35 train this afternoon. There was a crowd at the station, which included most of the guests at the wedding. The train pulled out the bride appeared on the platform and returned the congratulations with a wave of her hand. She discovered, but too late, that trailing behind the party were yards of white ribbon and other accessories.

The interior of the church was elaborately decorated by Seymour A. Son of New York, a carload of flowers, palms and ferns having been sent up from the city. At the entrance to all the pews in the center aisle were bouquets of white asters and sage steaks. Around the organ and pulpit were strings of ferns and other green stuff. Clusters of giant palms were festooned with fine effect about the church and in the chancel, as well as on either side of the altar. Pink and white roses were also used in profusion on the streets outside the churchyard. A crowd of several hundred villagers stood for an hour anxiously to get a peep at the bride.

As soon as the guests had left the church word was sent out that the edifice was open to the public. There was a rush for the doors and in a short time the church was packed. The decorations, except in the chancel, were stripped from their places and dragged away as soon as the occasion permitted. It was with difficulty that the florists and their helpers restrained the crowd from breaking down and carrying away the costly palms, ferns and flowers. The decorations in the chancel still remain until after to-morrow.

This morning gold was distributed to every employee of the Clark estates here. The common lot of each man and his gold pieces, those higher in service got gold eagles and those holding still more responsible positions received \$10 gold pieces. A similar distribution was made when Frederick Ambrose Clark was married, last month.

About the guests were Almy Potter,

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell, Mrs. Mason Davidge, Winthrop Goodwin, James Brown Potter, Capt. and Mrs. William H. McKittrick, Mr. and Mrs. John E. McKelroy, Mrs. Carrington Boyce, Miss Crocker, Frederick G. Bourne, Frank Proady, Dr. Asa and Mrs. Janney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell, Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper, Mrs. H. C. Johnston, Mrs. H. A. Scott, Mrs. Forbush, Misses Patterson, Gen. and Mrs. Walter C. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Gregory, Mrs. Bernard Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Warrin, the Rev. P. A. H. Brown, Mrs. Brown, the Misses Brown, Dr. Henry D. Still, the Misses Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. M. Johnston, Miss Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Kewee.

Farmleigh is the name of this beautiful country place here owned by Bishop Potter's bride. It is situated almost directly across the street from Christ Church, where two years ago the late Edward Clark, founder of the Clark millinery. After his death it was occupied by Alfred Corning, but since his death, ten years ago, his widow occupied it but little until two years ago, preferring to spend her summers in the old farmhouse, across from the church-yard, but nearer the street, where her house-keeper now resides. The house is furnished in a style thoroughly in keeping with its history. The house, across from the church-yard, is a square structure of stone and marble, built many years ago by the late Edward Clark, founder of the Clark millinery. 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